U.S. Tariff Commission.

Dairy products and reciprocal trade agreements.

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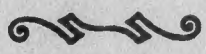

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DAIRY PRODUCTS

Summary of United States Production, Imports, and Exports

The production of dairy products is a leading United States industry, the value of its output amounting to almost 3 billion dollars annually. The various products may be divided into four main groups: (1) fluid milk and cream (for consumption in this form), representing about 57 percent of the total value; (2) butter, about 22.5 percent; (3) cheese, about 3.5 percent; and (4) other dairy products (including condensed, evaporated, dried, and powdered milk, casein, ice cream, and malted milk), representing about 17 percent of the total.[1/]

Domestic output normally has supplied more than 99 percent of the aggregate consumption of dairy products in the United States. Imports have been considerably smaller during the 1930's than in the preceding decade. They are composed predominantly of cheese of high-priced specialty types. Exports, on the other hand, have consisted chiefly of evaporated and condensed milk, dried milk, and infants' food, malted milk, etc. Exports customarily have been less than half as large as imports.

Table 1 presents a summary of the United States production, imports, and exports of the four main groups of dairy products in the years for which production statistics are available.

1/ The percentage distribution shown here, based on value, should not be confused with the distribution customarily shown which is based upon physical quantities in terms of milk equivalent.

Table 1. - Dairy products: Summary of United States production, imports, and exports
(Value in 1,000 dollars)

Year	Estimated wholesale value of production	Imports	Exports
	All dairy products		
1929	3,313,000	33,463	17,914
1931	2,532,000	15,592	11,025
1933	2,055,000	11,537	4,020
1937	2,906,000	16,370	5,140
1938 1/	2,755,000	12,095	6,084
1939 1/	2/	14,143	7,136
	Cheese		
1929	103,000	22,373	735
1931	63,000	14,672	375
1933	54,000	10,844	236
1937	107,000	12,809	279
1938 1/	95,000	11,542	310
1939 1/	2/	12,843	314
	Butter		
1929	949,000	993	1,750
1931	591,000	492	637
1933	473,000	150	280
1937	697,000	2,509	293
1938 1/	626,000	425	572
1939 1/	2/	269	660
	Fluid milk and cream 3/		
1929	1,732,000	5,982	103
1931	1,485,000	225	70
1933	1,259,000	38	27
1937	1,661,000	209	53
1938 1/	1,609,000	9	37
1939 1/	2/	6	43
	Other dairy products 4/		
1929	529,000	4,115	15,326
1931	393,000	203	9,943
1933	269,000	505	3,477
1937	441,000	843	4,515
1938 1/	425,000	119	5,165
1939 1/	2/	1,025	6,119

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Not available.
3/ For fluid consumption.
4/ Composed of condensed and evaporated milk, dried milk, ice cream, casein, etc.

Source: Production statistics are from data especially prepared for this report by the Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Imports and exports are compiled by the U. S. Tariff Commission from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Imports and Import Concessions

Reductions in the United States rates of duty made under trade agreements now in effect apply to approximately two-fifths of the total imports of dairy products, as is shown in table 2, in which the imports of concession and non-concession items are shown separately in specified pre- and post-agreement years for comparative purposes. Statistics for three pre-agreement years are shown; these represent estimated not actual imports because several types of cheese upon which the United States granted concessions were not separately classified before the trade agreements. More than 95 percent of the imports affected by the concessions have consisted of cheese. The principal non-concession items include Italian type cheese, butter, and casein.

On the basis of imports in 1938 the average reduction in duty on imports of all dairy products was 15 percent; the average reduction on concession products alone was 33 percent.

Table 2. - Dairy products: United States imports for consumption of (a) all products, (b) all products upon which concessions were granted in trade agreements, and (c) all products upon which concessions were not granted in trade agreements

(Value in 1,000 dollars)

Year	(a) All products	(b) All products upon which the United States has granted concessions			(c) All products on which concessions have not been granted	Ratio of concession group to total (percent)
		Reductions	Bindings	Total		
	All dairy products (including butter)					
1929	33,463	15,810	24	15,834	17,629	47.3
1931	15,592	6,111	14	6,125	9,467	39.3
1933	11,537	3,806	7	3,813	7,724	33.1
1937	16,370	6,305	4	6,309	10,061	38.5
1938 1/	12,095	5,155	1	5,156	6,939	42.6
1939 1/	14,143	6,210	4	6,214	7,929	43.9
	Cheese					
1929	22,373	9,857	-	9,857	12,516	44.1
1931	14,672	5,900	-	5,900	8,772	40.2
1933	10,844	3,775	-	3,775	7,069	34.8
1937	12,809	6,100	-	6,100	6,709	47.6
1938 1/	11,542	5,147	-	5,147	6,395	44.6
1939 1/	12,843	6,111	-	6,111	6,732	47.6
	Other dairy products, except butter 2/					
1929	10,097	5,953	24	5,977	4,120	59.2
1931	428	211	14	225	203	52.6
1933	543	31	7	38	505	7.0
1937	1,052	205	4	209	843	19.9
1938 1/	128	8	1	9	119	7.0
1939 1/	1,031	99	4	103	928	10.0

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes fluid milk and cream, dried milk, casein, etc. No concession has been made on butter. For imports of butter, see table 1. The duty reductions in this group are mainly on fluid milk and cream, and are limited to specified quantities (see table 3).

Note: The imports of concession and non-concession cheese items in 1929, 1931, and 1933 are estimated not actual imports, inasmuch as certain types of cheese upon which the United States granted concessions were not separately classified before the trade agreements.

Source: Compiled by the U. S. Tariff Commission from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Table 3 lists all the items upon which concessions have been granted and the principal non-concession items. Statistics of imports are also shown, where available, in specified pre- and post-agreement years. Imports in 1929 are not shown, because most of the types of cheese were not separately classified at that time. Furthermore, in the pre-agreement years shown, statistics of imports were reported separately for only two of the several kinds of cheese; imports of the other types were not reported separately before the trade agreements.

Table 4 shows the principal sources of United States imports of the trade agreement items listed in table 3. Except in the case of Blue-mold cheese, the trade agreement country receiving a concession on a particular dairy product has also been by far the principal source of imports of that item. The concession on Blue-mold cheese in the French agreement particularly benefited Denmark and Italy.

Table 3. - Dairy products: Products upon which concessions have been granted

Paragraph number	Commodity	Trade agreement and date effective		Changes in United States: Original rate	
					Reduction
	Cheese:				
710	Cheddar cheese:				
	In original loaves	Canada	1-1-36	7¢ lb. but not less than 35% ad val.	
	Other (not processed)	Canada	1-1-39	7¢ lb. but not less than 35% ad val.	
710	Edam and Gouda	Netherlands	1-1-36	7¢ lb. but not less than 35% ad val.	
710	Roquefort cheese in original loaves	France	6-15-36	7¢ lb. but not less than 35% ad val.	
710	Blue-Mold cheese in original loaves	France	6-15-36	7¢ lb. but not less than 35% ad val.	
710	Swiss or Emmenthaler type cheese	Switzerland	2-15-36	7¢ lb. but not less than 35% ad val.	
		Finland	11-2-36		
710	Gruyere process cheese	Switzerland	2-15-36	7¢ lb. but not less than 35% ad val.	
		Finland	11-2-36		
710	Bryndza cheese 5/	Czechoslovakia	4-16-38	7¢ lb. but not less than 35% ad val.	
	Other dairy products:				
707	Whole milk, fresh or sour	Canada	1-1-39	6½¢ gal.	
707	Cream, fresh or sour	Canada	1-1-36	56-6/10¢ gal.	
		Canada	1-1-39		
708(b)	Dried buttermilk	Canada	1-1-39	3¢ lb.	
					Bound
707	Skimmed milk, fresh or sour, and buttermilk	Canada	1-1-39	2-1/20¢ gal.	
					Noncession items - rate
	Cheese:				
710	Italian type 9/			7¢ lb. but not less than 35% ad val.	
	Other 9/				
709	Butter			14¢ lb.	
19	Casein			5½¢ lb.	
	Other dairy products			Various	

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Estimated; not separately classified before 1936.
3/ Not separately classified until 1939, when imports were less than $1,000 and in "other" cheese).
4/ Not separately classified before effective date of trade agreement.
5/ The concession in the Czechoslovak agreement was terminated on April 22, 1939, were separately classified April 16, 1938, to April 22, 1939, only. In this period $4,139, included in "other" cheese.
6/ Entries in any calendar year after 1938 in excess of 3,000,000 gallons not
7/ Less than $500.
8/ Entries in any calendar year in excess of 1,500,000 gallons not entitled to
9/ Statistics of imports are not strictly comparable throughout period shown due
10/ Estimated.

Source: Statistics of imports are compiled by the U. S. Tariff Commission from

and principal products upon which no concessions have been granted

States tariff Agreement rate	United States imports from all countries 1931	1933	1935	1937	1938 1/	1939 1/
items	Value in 1,000 dollars					
5¢ lb. but not less than 25% ad val.	2/ 59	2/ 224	2/ 105	723	301	905
4¢ lb. but not less than 25% ad val.	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
5¢ lb. but not less than 25% ad val.	2/ 327	2/ 252	2/ 276	680	517	371
5¢ lb. but not less than 25% ad val.	1,032	798	691	851	610	729
5¢ lb. but not less than 25% ad val.	4/	4/	4/	638	579	566
7¢ lb. but not less than 20% ad val. 5¢ lb. but not less than 20% ad val.	4,482	2,501	1,636	2,503	2,308	2,606
7¢ lb. but not less than 20% ad val. 5¢ lb. but not less than 20% ad val.	4/	4/	4/	705	832	934
5¢ lb. but not less than 25% ad val.	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
3½¢ gal. (limited quantity) 6/	86	7/	1	7/	-	7/
35¢ gal. (limited quantity) 8/ 28-3/10¢ gal. (limited quantity) 8/	125	31	1	205	8	2
1½¢ lb.	-	7/	-	7/	-	97
item						
2-1/20¢ gal.	14	7	3	4	1	4
of duty, January 1, 1940						
7¢ lb. but not less than 35% ad val.	7,348	5,819	6,878	5,822	5,610	5,842
14¢ lb.	10/ 947	10/ 792	10/1,616	887	785	890
5½¢ lb.	492	150	3,577	2,509	425	269
Various	122	455	262	571	28	886
	81	50	217	272	91	42

were included with cheddar cheese in original loaves (previously included

following the suspension of the agreement on March 23, 1939. Statistics imports entered (all in November) totaling 27,523 pounds, valued at

entitled to a reduction in duty.

a reduction in duty.
to changes in classification.

official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Table 4. - Dairy products: United States imports of trade agreement items by principal countries

Trade agreement item	1931	1933	1935	1937	1938 1/	1939 1/
	Value in 1,000 dollars					
Cheese:						
Cheddar 2/						
All countries	59	224	105	723	301	905
Canada (T.A.)	59	224	105	708	295	899
United Kingdom				13	5	5
Edam and Gouda 3/						
All countries	327	252	276	680	517	371
Netherlands (T.A.)	327	252	276	670	509	367
Norway				4	2	1
Roquefort						
All countries	1,032	798	691	851	610	729
France (T.A.)	1,022	783	680	849	610	729
Denmark	4	13	1	2	4/	-
Blue-mold						
All countries	5/	5/	5/	638	579	566
France (T.A.)				86	45	37
Denmark				365	377	401
Italy				159	127	107
Swiss or Emmenthaler						
All countries	4,482	2,501	1,636	2,503	2,308	2,606
Switzerland (T.A.)	3,803	2,102	1,376	1,542	1,757	2,327
Finland (T.A.)	156	162	83	237	130	59
Denmark	154	91	112	497	331	215
Gruyere process						
All countries	5/	5/	5/	705	832	934
Switzerland (T.A.)				499	550	751
Finland (T.A.)				111	233	166
Other dairy products:						
Whole milk						
All countries	86	4/	1	4/	-	4/
Canada (T.A.)	86	4/	1	4/	-	4/
Cream						
All countries	125	31	1	205	8	2
Canada (T.A.)	124	30	1	204	6	1
Skimmed milk and buttermilk						
All countries	14	7	3	4	1	4
Canada (T.A.)	14	7	3	4	1	4
Dried buttermilk						
All countries	-	4/	-	4/	-	97
Canada (T.A.)	-	-	-	-	-	96

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Statistics for 1931, 1933, and 1935 are estimates. Cheddar cheese was not shown separately from "other cheese" before 1936, but most of the cheese imported from Canada consists of Cheddar. Moreover, practically all of the imports of Cheddar come from Canada.
3/ Estimated in 1931, 1933, and 1935 when Edam and Gouda were not separately classified.
4/ Less than $500.
5/ Not separately classified before 1936.

Source: Compiled by the U.S. Tariff Commission from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Cheese.

Measured by the value of imports, the concessions granted on dairy products have applied mainly to cheese. As the result of trade agreements with six foreign countries, tariff reductions have been made on eight specific kinds of cheese,[1] imports of which have represented somewhat less than half the total value of cheese imports. Based upon imports in 1938, these concessions represented a decrease of one-sixth in the equivalent ad valorem of the duties collected on imports of all cheese and a decrease of one-third for concession items only.

In 1938 imports of cheese were valued at 11.5 million dollars and were equal in value to 12 percent of domestic production; but since the average unit value of the imports is higher than that of the domestic production, the quantity of imports, 54.4 million pounds, was equal to 7.5 percent of domestic output. (See table 5 for other years.) Over half of total imports (including nonconcession items) consists of types which are of minor importance in domestic production. Cheddar cheese (commonly known as "American") and Swiss cheese are produced in substantial volume in the United States. There is little or no domestic commercial production of the other concession items.

Cheddar cheese. - Customarily representing more than three-fourths of total domestic output, Cheddar is by far the leading type of cheese produced in the United States. The duty on imports was reduced in the first Canadian agreement and further reduced in the second agreement. Imports, coming almost entirely from Canada, have been irregular recently,

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1/ The concession on imports of Bryndza cheese in the Czechoslovak agreement was terminated on April 22, 1939, following the suspension of the agreement on March 23, 1939.

but in no year have they exceeded 2.2 percent of domestic production. In 1936 imports amounted to 10.8 million pounds and were substantially larger than in preceding years. The increase resulted partly from the lower rate of duty in effect beginning January 1, 1936, partly from the relatively high United States price of Cheddar compared with the Canadian during the summer of 1936, and in part from the increased demand in the United States for certain grades of Cheddar suitable for processing. Canadian Cheddar in general has a lower moisture content than the domestic, which makes it desirable for processing.

Imports of Cheddar cheese declined sharply in 1937 and 1938, but they rose again in 1939 to 6.4 million pounds. Domestic output totaled 522 million pounds, the second largest on record. (See table 5). The increase in imports in 1939 occurred almost entirely in September and October and was accounted for largely by purchases of a single company, one of the largest domestic buyers of Cheddar. The larger imports from Canada at this time reflected a number of developments in the trade in 1939. First, the price of domestic Cheddar rose materially in the fall, the result partly of a slight decline in domestic output, and partly the speculative effects of the outbreak of the European war. Second, for the purpose of encouraging the production of high quality cheese, the Canadian Government on June 1 instituted a subsidy program for Cheddar. Because of the subsidy, importers brought in substantial quantities of cheese in anticipation of the imposition of countervailing duties, which finally became effective March 24, 1940. (T.D. 50093).

Canadian Cheddar is eligible for a government bounty amounting to 1 cent per pound if the cheese scores 93 points and 2 cents if it scores 94 or more points. Countervailing duties equal to the amount of the subsidies paid are imposed by the United States on imports from Canada of the respective grades.

Swiss and Gruyere process cheese. - The concessions in the cheese group affecting the largest imports were those applying to Swiss (or Emmenthaler type) and Gruyere process cheese. The ad valorem minimum duty on imports was reduced in the Swiss agreement and the specific rate was later reduced in the Finnish agreement. Most of the imports of Swiss cheese, coming largely from Switzerland, sell at prices substantially higher than that of Swiss cheese imported from other countries as well as that of domestic Swiss. The price difference between the imported and domestic has increased in the last decade, and the share of domestic consumption accounted for by imports has declined from more than one-half to less than one-fifth of the total in the last decade. In both 1937 and 1938 imports of Swiss cheese totaled about 10 million pounds and were equal to a little less than one-fourth of domestic output of that type. (See table 5).

Imports of Gruyere process (a processed Swiss cheese) were valued at $934,000 in 1939. No statistics are available on the domestic output of processed Swiss cheese which is known to be large.

Roquefort and Blue-mold cheese. - Roquefort cheese is made from sheep's milk and is imported exclusively from France. It differs from other Blue-mold cheese which is made from cow's milk and comes chiefly from Denmark and Italy. There is no known domestic commercial

production of Roquefort, and the output of Blue-mold cheese is negligible. Imports of Roquefort were valued at $729,000 in 1939, and imports of Blue-mold cheese totaled $566,000. The duties on both were reduced in the agreement with France.

Edam and Gouda cheese. - Imports of Edam and Gouda cheese, the duty on which was reduced in the Netherlands agreement, were valued at $371,000 in 1939 and came almost exclusively from the Netherlands. There is no known domestic production of these types of cheese; although apparently similar to Cheddar cheese, they differ in texture and have a characteristic salty flavor.

Other types. - No concessions have been made on other imports of cheese, with the exception of Bryndza cheese, which was a concession item only while the tariff concessions in the agreement with Czechoslovakia were in effect. Italian type cheese is predominant in imports of the remaining types of cheese, and in recent years imports of that type have averaged approximately 25 million pounds. They have been several times larger than imports of any other type and have accounted for more than two-fifths of all cheese imports. Imports of Italian type cheese are substantially larger than domestic output of that type which is small compared with total cheese production. The imported and domestic varieties are similar, but not strictly comparable.

Table 5. - Cheese: Comparison of the domestic output and imports of the principal types

Item	1931	1933	1935	1936	1937	1938 1/	1939 1/
	Quantity in 1,000 pounds						
Cheddar							
Production	378,172	415,649	475,788	493,367	497,007	565,616	521,535
Imports	2/ 331	2/ 1,927	2/ 769	10,846	4,726	1,818	6,352
Swiss or Emmenthaler							
Production	28,234	40,287	42,622	40,078	41,504	43,084	3/
Imports	15,675	10,728	6,259	6,287	10,332	9,904	10,559
Italian type							
Production	3,493	4,759	10,628	11,361	13,520	16,461	3/
Imports 4/	32,882	25,492	29,020	26,421	25,810	24,588	24,204
Other types							
Production	82,480	83,040	91,918	97,745	96,966	99,413	3/
Imports 4/	11,920	11,350	12,885	16,295	19,782	18,122	17,956
Total							
Production 5/	492,379	543,735	620,956	642,551	648,997	724,574	682,140
Imports	60,808	49,497	48,933	59,849	60,650	54,432	59,071
Ratio of imports to production							
Percentage	12.3	9.1	7.9	9.3	9.3	7.5	8.7

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Estimated.
3/ Not available.
4/ Statistics are not strictly comparable throughout the period shown due to changes in classification.
5/ Not including cottage, pot and bakers' cheese.

Source: Production - Agricultural Statistics, U.S. Department of Agriculture;
imports - from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Other dairy products.

Concessions on imports of dairy products other than cheese have been unimportant. In the first trade agreement with Canada the duty on cream was reduced, and the concession applied to a quota of 1,500,000 gallons of imports. The domestic production of cream for use as such is more than 1 billion gallons annually. In the second agreement the rate was reduced further, and no change was made in the quota. Actual imports of cream have been much less than the quota; they amounted to 1,031 gallons valued at $1,761 in 1939. They usually enter in the summer and fall in the deficit area of Boston and New York City.

Imports of the other concession items listed in table 3 have been practically nil compared with domestic output.

Exports and Export Concessions

Exports are comprised mainly of condensed and evaporated milk (37 percent of the total value in 1938), dried milk (29 percent), and infants' food, malted milk, etc. (19 percent). The principal markets for these and other dairy products are the Philippine Islands, Venezuela, Cuba, and a number of other countries in Latin America, as is shown in table 6.

Tariff concessions (including bindings of existing duties) on dairy products have been obtained in trade agreements with 11 countries; 3 of these are leading foreign markets for dairy products. Venezuela, by far the largest foreign market,

granted concessions (bindings) affecting all but a small part of the United States exports to that country. Eight other Latin American countries granted concessions on about four-fifths of the United States exports to these countries.

Table 6. - Dairy products: Principal markets for United States exports (domestic merchandise), by items, 1938 (preliminary)

NOTE: Underscore indicates that the specified country granted the United States a concession (duty reduction or binding) on all or a part of the indicated class of exports.

	Milk and cream					Butter	Cheese		Infants' foods, malted milk, etc.	Total dairy products	
	Fresh and sterilized	Condensed sweetened	Evaporated unsweetened	Dried whole milk	Dried skimmed milk		Processed cheese and cheese spreads	Other cheese		Trade agreement items	Total items
	Value in 1,000 dollars										
Trade agreement countries:											
United Kingdom	-	1/	51	13	245	-	1/	1/	87	-	396
France	-	3	1/	1/	5	-	-	1/	5	[redacted]	13
Canada	2	1	3	1/	31	1	2	11	46	14	97
Newfoundland and Labrador	-	3	50	3	1	1/	1/	3	5	7	65
Costa Rica	-	26	15	18	1	3	1	1	8	60	73
Guatemala	1/	6	3	22	1/	9	7	3	11	50	61
Honduras	-	21	7	20	1/	10	1	1	9	58	69
Bermuda	14	1/	4	1/	1/	1	3	5	7	14	34
Jamaica	-	1/	1	2	6	1	1/	7	18	-	35
Other British West Indies	10	1	9	3	1/	7	1	9	24	10	64
Cuba	1	318	78	13	9	2	15	15	83	-	534
Netherlands West Indies	1	7	24	26	2	35	7	2	25	-	129
Haiti	-	6	8	3	1/	17	5	2	2	43	43
Brazil	-	6	1/	23	-	-	-	-	1	23	30
Colombia	-	9	20	130	2	26	1	5	98	259	291
Ecuador	-	1/	1	6	1/	-	1/	-	3	7	10
Venezuela	1/	44	28	657	1	25	12	7	274	1,107	1,151
Ceylon	-	-	-	1	-	-	1/	1/	13	13	14
Netherlands Indies	-	-	76	6	1/	1/	1/	-	1	-	83
Hong Kong	-	1	48	10	10	2	1/	1	7	-	79
All other countries	1/	1	9	36	1/	1/	3	4	32	-	85
Total	28	453	435	992	316	139	58	76	859	1,673	3,556
Non-trade agreement countries:											
Philippine Islands	1	135	797	144	32	78	7	26	72		1,292
Panama, Republic of	1/	1/	6	31	5	121	11	20	13		207
Panama Canal Zone	3	10	168	82	2	164	61	11	21		522
Mexico	5	1	84	12	9	46	2	19	32		210
Peru	-	2	36	17	3	6	2	2	61		129
China	-	1/	14	9	4	1/	1	2	10		40
Siam	-	-	56	4	1/	-	-	1/	5		65
Union of South Africa	-	-	1/	5	1/	-	1	-	27		33
All other countries	1/	33	38	68	9	18	2	9	53		230
Total	9	181	1,199	372	64	433	87	89	294		2,728
Total exports	37	634	1,634	1,364	380	572	145	165	1,153		6,084

1/ Less than $500.

Source: Compiled by the U. S. Tariff Commission from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

A complete list of the concessions obtained by the United States from foreign countries is shown in table 7, together with the United States exports to these countries of the products affected. The value of the exports for which concessions have been obtained was approximately 1.7 million dollars in 1938 and represented about one-third of the exports of dairy products to all foreign countries (that is, excluding the Philippine Islands).

The principal concessions obtained have applied to dried milk; more than half of the exports of dried milk to foreign countries in 1938 were to countries that have granted the United States concessions on this item. Concessions were obtained on roughly two-fifths of the exports of infants' food, malted malk, etc. Less than a fifth of the exports to foreign countries of condensed and evaporated milk, the principal export group, has been affected by the numerous concessions received on these items.

Table 7. - Dairy products: Concessions obtained from foreign

Description of commodity	Country and date
Fresh and sterilized milk and cream	
Milk, unsweetened	Bahamas, Jan. 1, 1939
Cream, fresh	Bermuda, Jan. 1, 1939
Pure milk and cream	Colombia, Jan. 1, 1939
Milk and cream sterilized	Newfoundland, Jan. 1, 1939
Total fresh and sterilized milk and cream	
Condensed and evaporated milk and cream	
Evaporated and condensed	Venezuela, Dec. 16, 1939
Milk and cream, condensed	Newfoundland, Jan. 1, 1939
Condensed milk, not less than 8% cream and 25% solids	Costa Rica, Aug. 2, 1937
Evaporated milk, not less than 7.8% cream and 25% solids	Costa Rica, Aug. 2, 1937
Milk condensed or evaporated	Colombia, May 20, 1936
Condensed milk	Honduras, March 2, 1936
Evaporated milk	Honduras, March 2, 1936
Evaporated or condensed milk	Haiti, June 3, 1935
Evaporated or condensed milk and cream	Guatemala, June 15, 1936
Evaporated and condensed milk	Ecuador, Oct. 23, 1938
Evaporated milk	Malaya, Jan. 1, 1939 (Federated Malay States, Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Trengganu, Perlis)
Milk condensed (full cream)	Northern Rhodesia, Jan. 1, 1939
Milk condensed	Sierra Leone, Jan. 1, 1939
Milk condensed, containing sugar	France, June 15, 1936
Total condensed and evaporated milk and cream	
Dried, whole and skimmed milk	
Dried skimmed and whole milk	Venezuela, Dec. 16, 1939
Milk in powder	Colombia, May 20, 1936
Milk in powder, tablets or other state	Brazil, Jan. 1, 1936
Powdered milk	Haiti, June 3, 1935
Dried skimmed milk	Honduras, March 2, 1936
Dried whole milk	Honduras, March 2, 1936
Dried, powdered milk and cream without admixture of other substances	Guatemala, June 15, 1936
Dried skimmed milk	Costa Rica, Aug. 2, 1937
Dried whole milk	Costa Rica, Aug. 2, 1937
Powdered milk	Ecuador, Oct. 23, 1938
Milk and cream, preserved, and milk powders	Newfoundland, Jan. 1, 1939
Milk powder imported by manufacturers of oleomargarine	Newfoundland, Jan. 1, 1939
Total dried milk	

Footnotes at end of table.

countries for United States export commodities

Tariff rate		United States exports affected	
Before agreement	After agreement	1938 1/	1939 1/
		Thousands of dollars	
20% general rate (10% Brit. pref.)	same (Margin of Brit.pref.bound)	10	15
7½d per qt. general rate (1½d per qt.Brit. pref.)	same (margin of Brit.pref.bound)	14	13
.15 peso per gross kilo	Bound	-	2/
2½¢ per lb.	same (bound against imposition of Brit. pref.)	-	-
		24	28
.50 bolivar per gross kilo	Bound	72	72
2½¢ per lb.	same (bound against imposition of Brit. pref.)	3/ 3	3/ -
.30 colon per gross kilo	Bound	41	56
.30 colon per gross kilo	Bound		
.15 peso per gross kilo	Bound	29	37
.30 lempira per gross kilo	.20 lempira per gross kilo	28	22
.30 lempira per gross kilo	.15 lempira per gross kilo		
.30 gourde per net kilo or 20% ad valorem	10% ad valorem	14	17
.15 quetzal per gross kilo	Bound	9	13
.45 sucre per legal kilo	Bound	1	3
$4 per 100 pounds ($4 per 100 lbs.Brit.pref.)	same (margin of Brit.pref.bound)	4/ 2/	4/ 1
$5 per 100 pounds ($4 per 100 lbs.Brit.pref.)	same (margin of Brit.pref.bound)		
5s2d per 100 lbs. (1s per 100 lbs.Brit.pref.)	5s2d per 100 lbs. (6d per 100 lbs.Brit.pref.)	-	-
4s per 36 lbs. (4s per 36 lbs.Brit.pref.)	4s per 36 lbs. (2s per 36 lbs.Brit.pref.)	-	-
Various	Rates reduced through operation of MFN provision	3	2/
		200	221
.50 bolivar per gross kilo	Bound	661	1,345
.15 peso per gross kilo	.10 peso per gross kilo	132	211
4.16 milreis per legal kilo	2.6 milreis per legal kilo	23	31
.30 gourde or 20% ad val.	10% ad valorem	3	4
.22 lempira per gross kilo	.15 lempira per gross kilo	20	21
.22 lempira per gross kilo	Bound		
.15 quetzal per gross kilo	.10 quetzal per grose kilo	22	26
1.00 colon per gross kilo	.65 colon per gross kilo	19	34
1.00 colon per gross kilo	.60 colon per gross kilo		
.45 sucre per legal kilo	Bound	6	9
2½¢ per lb.	2½¢ per lb. (bound against imposition of Brit.pref.)		
Free	Same (bound against imposition of Brit. pref.)	4	1
		890	1,682

Table 7. - Dairy products: Concessions obtained from foreign

Description of commodity	Country and date
Butter	
Butter	Haiti, June 3, 1935
Butter	Honduras, March 2, 1936
Butter	Guatemala, June 15, 1936
Butter	Canada, Jan. 1, 1936
Total butter	
Cheese	
"Unspecified cheese in unspecified containers"	Guatemala, June 15, 1936
Cheese, processed and other	Haiti, June 3, 1935
Specified types of cheese	Canada, Jan. 1, 1936
Total cheese	
Infants' food, malted milk, etc.	
Special foods for children and for dietary uses	
Containing not more than 10% cacao	Venezuela, Dec. 16, 1939
Containing more than 10 but not more than 15% cacao	Venezuela, Dec. 16, 1939
Prepared milks for children	Colombia, May 20, 1936
Malted milk, infants' food and the like	Haiti, June 3, 1935
Milk foods	Ceylon, Jan. 1, 1939
Milk foods containing sugar	France, June 15, 1936
Total infants' food	
Casein	
Casein	Canada, Jan. 1, 1939
Approximate total value of exports affected	

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Less than $500.
3/ Exports of condensed milk only.
4/ Exports of evaporated milk only.
5/ Not separately classified.

Source: Compiled by the U. S. Tariff Commission from official statistics of the

NOTE: Except as noted, the export statistics opposite each country are for major "Condensed and evaporated milk," etc. In some instances, the foreign tariff item the United States export group for which statistics are shown.

countries for United States export commodities - continued

Tariff rate		United States exports affected	
Before agreement	After agreement	1938 1/	1939 1/
		Thousands of dollars	
.60 gourde or 20% ad val.	.30 gourde or 20% ad val.	17	12
1.32 lempiras per gross kilo	.42 lempira per gross kilo	10	10
.20 quetzal per gross kilo	Bound	9	10
14 cents per lb.	12 cents per lb.	1	1
		37	33
.15 quetzal per gross kilo	Bound	10	10
1.00 gourde per net kilo	.60 gourde per net kilo	7	10
7 cents per pound	6 cents per pound	13	14
		30	34
.30 bolivar per gross kilo	Bound	) 374	679
.70 bolivar per gross kilo	Bound	)	
.15 peso per gross kilo	.05 peso per gross kilo	98	119
.30 gourde or 20% ad val.	10% ad valorem	2	6
Free	Free (Bound against imposition of British preference)	13	13
Various	Rates reduced through operation of MFN provision	5	2/
		492	817
27½% and 3 cents per pound	25% and 2½ cents per pound	5/	5/
		1,673	2,815

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headings indicated in that group, as "Fresh and sterilized milk and cream," upon which the concession is obtained (column 1) is more limited in scope than

Table 8 shows a comparison of the United States exports of dairy products to countries that have granted concessions on such products and exports to other countries.

Table 8. - Dairy products: United States exports to countries granting concessions on United States export commodities and exports to other countries (including the Philippines - duty free)

Commodity exported	1929	1931	1933	1937	1938 1/	1939 1/
	Value in thousand dollars					
Fresh and sterilized milk and cream:						
To all countries	103	70	27	53	37	43
To countries granting concessions	21	22	12	31	24	28
To other countries	82	48	15	22	13	15
Condensed and evaporated milk and cream:						
To all countries	13,303	7,915	2,509	2,631	2,268	2,078
To countries granting concessions	858	317	142	174	200	221
To other countries	12,445	7,598	2,367	2,457	2,068	1,857
Dried whole and skimmed milk:						
To all countries	1,367	1,538	571	871	1,744	2,421
To countries granting concessions	470	315	184	280	890	1,682
To other countries	897	1,223	387	591	854	739
Butter:						
To all countries	1,750	637	280	293	572	660
To countries granting concessions	247	140	73	41	37	33
To other countries	1,503	497	207	252	535	627
Cheese:						
To all countries	735	375	236	279	310	314
To countries granting concessions	91	59	28	28	30	34
To other countries	644	316	208	251	280	280
Infants' foods, malted milk, etc.:						
To all countries	656	490	397	1,013	1,153	1,620
To countries granting concessions	80	72	60	415	492	817
To other countries	576	418	337	598	661	803
Total dairy products:						
To all countries	17,914	11,025	4,020	5,140	6,084	7,136
To countries granting concessions	1,767	925	499	969	1,673	2,815
To other countries	16,147	10,100	3,521	4,171	4,411	4,321

1/ Preliminary

Source: Compiled by the U. S. Tariff Commission from official statistics of the Department of Commerce.

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